

THE COLONIAL FINANCE, MORTGAGE, IN

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Monday

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PROPOSED BANQUET TO MR. COWEN.

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records or copies of public records in his official possession. The powers of Parliamentary committees are derived from the Parliamentary Evidence Act of 1881, the preamble of which implies that before the committee had not the power either to compel the attendance of witnesses or to examine them upon oath. That Act authorizes Parliamentary committees to summon witnesses, provides for the apprehension of persons failing, when summoned, to attend, and also provides for the punishment of any person who in attendance refuses to answer in lawful questions. But there is nothing in it to authorize a demand for the transmission of documents through the post. The phrase "to send for persons and papers" if it is sanctioned by the Act, can mean that the persons sent for shall be required to bring with them the papers in their charge. If, after the 6th April, the committee had become aware of the receipt of the letter from the Acting Agent-General at the Colonial Secretary's Office, the Principal Under-Secretary could have been summoned, examined upon the subject, and perhaps compelled to produce the documents, and the documents it covered. But the proceedings actually taken appear to us to have been irregular, and outside the scope of the Statute.

We fully agree with Dr. CREED as to the constitutional danger that would be involved if the Ministry of the day were allowed to refuse consent to the production of papers demanded by a select committee appointed to make inquiry, or were permitted to confine itself to the production of such papers as it might choose to select. But the answer given to the question in the Legislative Council on the 19th July, as quoted above, does not necessarily imply a claim on the part of the Government to any such power of refusal or selection. The Government cannot pretend to the possession of any right to resist a Parliamentary committee in the lawful exercise of its statutory powers to procure evidence. But it does not follow that the Government should be a party to any attempt to obtain evidence by irregular means which the law does not prescribe.

At the same time, it seems plain that there was an indisposition on the part of the Government to obtain the information for a Committee in a regular way. The COLONIAL SECRETARY knew that it was wanted, but from the evidence before the Committee it appears that not a single step was taken to procure it. The application was made at the beginning of January. The documents could have been obtained from London by the Government as quickly as they were by Dr. CREED's irregular letter to the AGENT-GENERAL; and they might then have been handed to the Committee with perfect regularity by the PRINCIPAL UNDER-SECRETARY if he had been summoned. The inference is that the COLONIAL SECRETARY did not wish the Committee to have the information, and this conclusion is supported by Dr. CREED's statement in the Legislative Council that the COLONIAL SECRETARY declared the request for the information to be somewhat unusual, and desired to be furnished with the reasons for requiring it. Although, as we have said, the answer to the question of the 19th July does not imply a claim on the part of the Government to a right to refuse the production of papers, this remark about the unusual character of the request, and this question as to the reasons underlying it, do point in that direction. When the action of a Parliamentary committee is within the powers conferred by law, no Minister of the Crown would have a right to discuss the question whether it was usual or not to seek for legitimate information, or to ask for reasons for seeking it. Inquiries by Parliamentary committees might be reduced to an absurdity if Ministers were allowed in such a way to intercept their action.

We published on Saturday last the findings of the Tramway Frauds Commission, and today we give the report in full. From the information contained in the report and in the printed evidence, it is apparent that a bad business has been investigated, and that the Commission has been unable to get to the bottom of it. "Extensive frauds have unquestionably been perpetrated," we are told, "but it is impossible to ascertain to what extent the revenue has suffered." There is nothing to show that dishonesty on the part of the tramway employees has been general, but there is proof that those who perpetrated fraud did so in a wholesale manner. How much money the dishonest conductors managed to put in their pockets has not been ascertained; but when it is shown that the vendors of "second-hand" tram tickets, in one shop alone, made as much as £2000 in sixteen months, it is evident that the country has been robbed to a very serious extent. The report of the Commission thoroughly justifies its appointment, but regret must be expressed that the inquiry, while it has brought home wrong-doing to some, has left the guilt of others in doubt. This unsatisfactory result is not due, however, to negligence or inefficiency on the part of the Commission, but to the impossibility of procuring trustworthy evidence.

The public is already aware of the methods by which the frauds have been perpetrated. Certain conductors, as the report explains, have intercepted tickets collected by them, and resold them to vendors, who have retailed them to the public. The check upon which the Department relied was rendered valueless by the manipulation of the register, which ceased to indicate, although the bell attached to it would ring as usual. The system under which the tickets were torn up by the conductors as soon as they were collected also lent itself to fraud, and its abandonment, the Commission tells us, is justified by the evidence given at this inquiry. It is unnecessary, however, to dwell upon the frauds, or the manner in which they have been committed; nor need we concern ourselves about the persons who have taken part in them. The offenders, we may assume, will be dealt with according to their deserts, so far at least as the evidence will enable the Government to deal with them. What we have now chiefly to consider is the advice which the Commission offers for preventing the perpetration of frauds in the future. The recommendations are—1. That, with a view to the better control of the conductors, the tramway system be divided into three districts, and that an inspector be placed in charge of each to control and supervise the conductors. 2. That as soon as arrangements can be made for the introduction of a

new system, the use of the present bell registers and the sale of tickets by licensed vendors be abolished. 3. That a trial be given to Mr. JOHN BELL's automatic cash register with a view to its being brought into general use. With regard to the first of these recommendations, its value is apparent. Whatsoever system of collecting fares may be adopted, an efficient inspection is a necessity. Dishonest men will find their way into the tramway service no matter what precautions will be used, and no checks will prove effectual without watchful supervision. At the same time, the recommendation that in future no conductor should be appointed without the approval of the Tramway Superintendent, the Chief Railway Audit Inspector, and the Inspector of Division, is one that should be acted upon. The adoption of this rule would go a long way to keep untrustworthy men out of the service, a matter of very great importance, for as the Commissioners point out, "under the best system which can possibly be adopted, something must be left to the care and honesty of the officials concerned." Greater vigilance in the office appears to be needed also. "It has been customary," the reports state, "for the clerks, when receiving the returns from the conductors, to accept without question the conductor's statement as to the lines upon which he had been working. Moreover, there is evidence that a conductor might, without detection, absent himself and fail to return his register and takings." The Commissioners suggest that stricter office regulations should be made, and that the conductors should be required to account for their takings at the end of each round trip, instead of only once a day. Both these recommendations are in accordance with common sense, and should be adopted.

The soundness of some of the other recommendations of the Commission is not quite so apparent. It is advised that the present system of ticket sale by licensed vendors should be abolished, on the ground that "so long as it exists there will be strong inducements to ill-disposed conductors and others through whose hands unissued tickets pass to make use of them for dishonest purposes." If the system which the Commission wishes to see tried should be adopted, no tickets will be required at all; but so long as the Tramway Department obliges the public to make use of tickets, it must afford facilities for their purchase. To restrict the sale of tickets to the existing tramway offices would cause serious inconvenience; if the licensed vendors are to be got rid of, it would be necessary to open many fresh offices, and the expense involved would be considerable. If the system recommended by the Commission should be adopted the ticket difficulty will disappear, but another will present itself. What makes our trams so hard to deal with in more ways than one, is the great rush of traffic at particular hours of the day and at holiday time. If a slower method of collecting fares were adopted, and the construction of the cars altered to suit the new system, it would be impossible to cope with the traffic. The bell register system is a rapid one, but, as we have found to our cost, it lends itself to fraud; while the systems which are regarded as being more trustworthy are unfortunately too slow to meet the heavy rushes of traffic which are common to most of our lines.

The bell-punch system, employed in Melbourne and New York, has been considered by the Commission; but although a good deal is said in its favour, it is not recommended, because under it fraud would be possible. Its slowness would also be an objection. The system which the Commission recommends appears to be an eminently safe one, but it would be slow and inconvenient. The fares would be paid in pence only, and each passenger would have to put his fare into a metal box which would automatically register the number of pence that passed through. The check here seems to be complete, but could such a system be carried out on our tramlines? The Commissioners think that it could, but they point out that if a slower process of collection is adopted than that now in use it will be necessary either to get rid of overcrowding or to make some alteration in the seating of the cars, perhaps both. It is easy enough to talk about getting rid of overcrowding, but how is it to be got rid of? The Commissioners seem to think that the end would be attained if a rule were made that when the trams were full they should pass by the usual stopping-places. But there are obvious objections to this plan. If the trams were to pass by the regular stopping-places whenever they happened to be full, people would not be able to place any dependence upon this means of travelling, and the traffic would be diverted to the omnibus routes. Besides, the trams, whether full or not, would have to make stoppages to allow passengers to get out, and the liability to overcrowding would be almost as great under the new rule as under the old. We are afraid that with the trams as they are the plan proposed by the Commission would prove impracticable. As it is possible that circumstances may make it necessary to adhere to the present system for some time longer, the energies of the Department should be devoted to making it more efficient, and to closing, as far as possible, the avenues of fraud.

All the colonies will sympathise with Queensland in the loss of its Governor Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, who, as our telegram of yesterday announced, died suddenly at Brisbane shortly after midnight of Monday. The sympathy, too, will go out towards the family of the deceased Governor, to whom the unexpected bereavement must be a great shock. Few of the many who have held the position of Governor in the different colonies have died during their terms of office, and we could have been glad if the record were one less than it has now been made. The end comes to all, and the silent halls of death, though the going never loses its solemnity. Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE's career has been neither a very varied nor exciting one. The positions he has held have never been such as would require great administrative capacity; but in them he has shown, so far as is known, discretion, good judgment, and constitutional ability. He has ruled in two Australian colonies, and with much satisfaction. He was appointed to succeed Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY in the Governorship of Queensland in 1883. His Administration since then has been

an uneventful one, the most important constitutional matters with which he has had to do having been the proposition to annex New Guinea, and the difficulty that occurred lately with his Ministers regarding his refusal to liberate a prisoner on their recommendation. The question of the Royal prerogative was involved, but the COLONIAL SECRETARY, to whom the matter was carried, gave his decision in favour of the Ministry, and the prisoner was set at liberty. It was announced from the Colonial Office that the Governor might be satisfied with nominally establishing the right of prerogative and then releasing the prisoner. There seemed no other way out of the trouble. There is no likelihood that the Colonial Office desired to ensure the GOVERNOR; but there could be but little doubt what end should come of the discussion. The decision now will make a precedent, and the experience will be of value to other Governors and other colonies. Whether right or wrong, Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE did good service in bringing the question up, and whatever official unpleasantness may have been caused by the constitutional conflict, will be buried now.

As will be seen in a paragraph which we publish in to-day's issue, the final report of the Executive Committee of the New South Wales Patriotic Fund has been published. This is the epitome to that little drama enacted by this colony three years ago, when stirred by a generous impulse she sent 800 troops to join the British army in the Sudan. Whatever may be thought of that act it is quite certain that it has been productive of nothing evil. Looked at from the purely selfish light, it did good to the colony by drawing attention to it. Regarded from the patriotic standpoint it was a proof of the amity and kinship which exists between England and the colonies. The Patriotic Fund was the liberal outcome of the sudden inspiration and it has been a success, even though it was not used, save in a very limited degree, for the purposes to which it was devoted. There was no fighting for our men to do, and so there was none of their blood shed. Out of the £40,434 1s. 4d. subscribed—an enormous sum according to our population—£37,673 9s. 8d. was paid on account of members of the Contingent. After these three years eighty-five per cent. of the fund has been returned to the subscribers, and there is still in hand £1364 7s. 9d. which the committee ask that they may be permitted to divide, with the exception of £64 odd, between the Sydney, the Prince Alfred, the St. Vincent's, and the Carrington. Convalescent Hospitals, and the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution. The £64 odd they ask to be permitted to retain to meet any claims for a refund by any of some 30 subscribers who have not yet taken advantage of their right to receive back eighty-five per cent. of their offerings. This finally disposes of the matter, and closes with honour the record of a fund which has been admirably managed. The interest on subscriptions has amounted to over £3196; the expenses have been £806 odd. Considerably less than one-half this sum has been spent for salaries, and a little over one-fourth for advertising. That is, the administration of the fund cost about 1.98 per cent. of it, which seems very reasonable. The fund was started amid enthusiasm, and it is being closed with satisfaction to all concerned. The money that was paid on account of members of the Contingent went to those who were, or else their families, in real distress owing to the service with the Contingent. No one could find fault with the proposal to divide £1360 among the charities mentioned above. The money was originally intended for the sick, the distressed, and afflicted, and now a very considerable portion of it is being given through the charities for them, which, with the amount paid to members of the Contingent, makes about nineteen per cent. of the whole sum devoted to beneficent purposes. It would appear that the report of the committee will be regarded favourably by the public and by the subscribers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are requested to say that owing to the news of the death of Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, late Governor of Queensland, the ball at Government House fixed for this evening, the 10th, is postponed until Tuesday, the 11th.

At a meeting of the Executive Council held yesterday, to-morrow (Thursday) was appointed to be observed as a public holiday in the police district of Patrick's Plains.

YESTERDAY Mr. F. H. COWAN, the medical director at the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, arrived in Sydney, having accompanied Sir Henry Loch (the Governor of Victoria) from Melbourne. On reaching Sydney Mr. Cowan was met by Sir Patrick Jennings, who, on behalf of the local medical societies, tendered to him a testimonial in the shape of a watch and chain, which he accepted with much thanks. Mr. Cowan, with Sir H. Loch, proceeded to Government House, and they will remain the guests of Lord Carrington during their stay in the colony. In the afternoon Mr. Cowan and a party from Government House left Sydney for Katoomba, the purpose of the excursion being an inspection of the caves. Sir Patrick Jennings presided at a numerous gathering of the Sydney musical chieftains, held in the afternoon at Mr. Huenerbein's musical depot, Wynyard-square, to organize a public greeting to Mr. Cowan. The decision of the meeting was that a banquet should be tendered to Mr. Cowan on Saturday night, and Mr. Huenerbein, the hon. secretary to the banquet committee, was directed to telegraph to Katoomba requesting Mr. Cowan to accept the complimentary proposal.

MR. E. PULFORD, the secretary of the Free Trade Association of New South Wales, a few days ago, wrote to the Colonial Treasurer, pointing out that the works of the Government Statisticians are not generally available throughout the colony, and the desirability of placing them within the reach of as many persons as possible. With this view, he suggested that a copy of the new volume of "The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales" should be sent to each of the schools of arts and sciences in the colony.

Two cattle and sheep vaccinated at Old Justice Station in connection with the anthrax experiments are reported to be very well. Two of the four sheep, inoculated on Friday last for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is true or not that travelling sheep succumb to the disease much more quickly than others, died on Saturday—one of them within 24 hours. Some sheep were drenched with blood and water containing the bacilli of anthrax, with the view of comparing the effects in sheep thus treated with those brought about by inoculation. One of these sheep died early on Sunday morning. The results of the tests referred to will be made known during the week.

HON. MR. JUSTICE OWEN, resumed the Equity sittings yesterday, and delivered judgment in the matter of the will of the late James Underwood and of the Underwood Estates Account No. 13. It appears that of the testator's five sons Joseph died in 1850 without issue, leaving his four brothers surviving, and in the year 1885 William died also without issue. The point to be determined was, what becomes of

William Underwood's share under the terms of the will. His Honor was of opinion that as to the share of William Underwood in both the specific and residuary devises there was an intestacy. The suit Ward v. Riley was dismissed, and the remaining case on the list was postponed for a week, pending arrangements for a settlement.

HON. JUDGE DOCKER presided at the Metropolitan Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday. Ada Styles, Albert Bernard Styles, and Louis Kong, charged with stealing from one Ah Choy, were acquitted. Frank Ellard pleaded guilty to an indictable offence, having been indicted for a conspiracy to defraud, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. The prisoner appeared to be greatly affected when his Honor pronounced the sentence.

We have received a copy of the 11th report of the National Shipwreck Relief Society, which was presented to the subscribers at a meeting held on the 27th August last. The report, which is really got up in a picturesque manner, shows among other things that during the 11 years of the society's existence it has relieved 87 widows and orphans, or other dependents upon seamen, among whom the sum of £2083 13s. 5d. has been distributed. One hundred and sixty-five distressed seamen, who have suffered loss through shipwreck, have been assisted to the extent of £1558 6s. 8d.; 14 passengers also have been relieved to the extent of £111 10s. 8d. For saving human life the society has awarded 11 gold medals, 44 silver medals, and 10 bronze medals. As an inducement to seafaring men to become members the society binds itself to pay to each member, when wrecked or to their widows, orphans (or parents where dependent), if killed or drowned, liberal allowances, according to a published scale. Thus, a seaman who had subscribed 12s. for one year, should be entitled to £3 for loss of clothing; if he were drowned his widow would receive £12, and £3 for each child under 14 years. The longer he had been a subscriber, up to 10 years, the larger would be the grant; and these payments may be supplemented by any sum which the committee may determine to bestow generally upon the survivors, or the dependents of the drowned or lost.

During the past few weeks a great improvement has been made in the fare given to the inmates of the Parramatta Maquarie-street asylum for infirm and destitute old men. Instead of the constant repetition of cold meat, which until a short time ago has been the rule, the dinner now consists every day of hot meat, either in joints, curry, or stew, and occasionally a pudding, whilst porridge is supplied as breakfast, and bread and butter as supper. During the last few weeks an addition to the institution has been made of a reading room, well supplied with books, drama, chess, &c., the latter being purchased by Mrs. Cunningham, the superintendent, under whose supervision the whole of the alterations have been effected.

In the prospectus of All's Brewing and Wine and Spirit Company, Limited, appearing in our columns yesterday, the first sentence under the heading, "The company will acquire," should read, "A lease of the store and offices in Charlotte-place, at a rental of £200 per annum, with the right to purchase the freehold for £14,000," and not "for £14,000" as it was printed.

With reference to a statement to a boating party, of which particulars were published in our issue of yesterday, we are requested to say that Mr. Johnson is secretary to the Maritime Club and not to the Orpheus Club, and Mr. Elwin is a resident of Orange.

The band of the Permanent Artillery will play as usual in the pavilion on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The band of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry will play in the pavilion at 8 o'clock on Saturday.

The following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral this afternoon, at 4.30:—Magnificat, Bridge in D; Nunc Dimittis, Bridge in D; antiphon, "O Taste and see how gracious the Lord is" (Sullivan). The Permanent Artillery Band, under the direction of Bandmaster Dewar, will perform the following programme in the Botanic Gardens this afternoon, weather permitting:—"Overture, Op. 70," "Frederick," W. B. Mason; "Parade," "Levee," "Cavalry," "Grand March," "Off to the front," "Cavalry," "Watson," "polka," "Now and then," "Coco." "God Save the Queen."

This report for the week ending October 6, of the number of patients admitted and treated in the Metropolitan hospitals at the Government expense, is as follows:—Coast Hospital: Remaining in on September 29, 1888, 163 males, 62 females; admissions, 22 males, 12 females; discharges, 22 males, 12 females; number remaining, 153 males, 49 females. Sydney Hospital: Remaining in on September 29, 1888, 52 males, 38 females; admissions, 9 males, 5 females; discharges, 11 males, 7 females; deaths, 2 males; number remaining, 49 males, 37 females. Prince Alfred Hospital: Remaining in on September 29, 1888, 62 males, 33 females; admissions, 12 males, 8 females; discharges, 12 males, 1 female; number remaining, 49 males, 31 females.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR ANDREW.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Professor Andrew, of the Melbourne University, died near Aden on the 18th September, from heat-apoplexy, and was buried at sea.

Professor Henry Martin Andrew was born in England, in 1844, and was the son of a Wesleyan minister. In 1867 his father came to Tasmania as a minister, bringing his family with him. After a short stay in Tasmania he resigned from the ministry and came to Victoria, where he entered upon mercantile pursuits. His son was sent to the Church of England Grammar School, under the Rev. Dr. Bromby, and proved a most promising and successful pupil. In 1861 he matriculated at the Melbourne University. His career there was as brilliant as at school. He took an exhibition for entrance, and in 1861 he carried off a scholarship for mathematics, and physics, and obtained his degree of B.A. Then for some time he was engaged at the Melbourne Observatory, and also as lecturer on surveying at the Melbourne University. In 1867 he took his degree of M.A. Soon after he left for England with the intention of passing the University course there. In 1868 he went into residence at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was elected a scholar. He distinguished himself in the college examinations, being placed in the first class with Mr. R. W. Webb, afterwards Senior Wrangler, and Mr. C. H. H. Cook, afterwards Sixth Wrangler, and now Professor of Mathematics at Canterbury College, New Zealand. He graduated in 1872 as 27th Wrangler, and was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the Otago Agricultural College. He resigned the appointment, at the invitation of Professor Irving of the Wesley College, to become second in command in that college. When Professor Irving resigned the headmastership was conferred on Professor Andrew, who retained it for a number of years. On the death of Mr. J. Pirani, Professor Andrew succeeded him as Lecturer in Natural Philosophy at the Melbourne University, and in the beginning of 1888 he was made Professor of Natural Philosophy. He took a great interest in the University and all educational matters, and was elected by the Senate a member of the University Council as representative of the teaching staff. He resigned from the council. From 1870 till recently he was a member of the council of the Royal Society of Victoria. He was fond of athletics and was president of the University Union and captain commanding the volunteer corps of the University. With his friend, the late Mr. Pirani, he edited an edition of the first and second books of Euclid on the modern basis. After Mr. Pirani's death he continued the work by publishing the same style works now being largely used in schools. His health was not good about two years ago, and he became very ill with heart disease, and was unable to continue his duties for two or three months. Recently, his medical advisers urged him to seek relief, and obtain the benefits of a sea voyage. He took leave of absence, for that purpose, and partly with the view of examining the various schools of natural philosophy in the old world. He left Melbourne on August 24 last. He was widely known, and leaves a wife and two children.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, Tuesday.
Mr. Wingo has issued the following weather forecast for the week ending New South Wales:—Generally fine in the west; very unsettled and stormy, with heavy squalls, and rain on the south-east coast, where rough seas are probable.

THE ANTHRAX EXPERIMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE, Tuesday.
In connection with the anthrax experiments which are being carried out here, two of the drenched sheep are dead. An unvaccinated cow is very ill. All the vaccinated stock inoculated are still quite well.

EUROPEAN CABLEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CONGREGATIONAL AND BAPTIST UNIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Dr. Falding, Principal of Rotherham College, has been elected chairman of the Congregational Union. The Rev. J. T. Wigner, of New Cross Chapel, has been appointed chairman of the Baptist Union.

NAVAL AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS IN VICTORIA.

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has promised Sir Graham Berry that he will do all in his power to facilitate the engagement of successors to Captain Thomas, R.N., Naval Commandant in Victoria; Major Walker, the officer in command of the Permanent Artillery of Victoria; and Lieutenant Hely-Hutchinson, who has charge of the torpedo vessels in that colony.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAELS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has assured Sir Graham Berry that he is unable to alter the date of the departure of the mails from Australia.

THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Oct. 9.
The report of the Howard Association eulogises the treatment of juvenile criminals in Australia.

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Bank of New Zealand shares are quoted at £11.

COLLAPSE OF A PLATFORM IN A CHURCH.

LONDON, Oct. 9.
During a ceremony in a Roman Catholic church in Pennsylvania the platform collapsed. One hundred persons were injured, 23 being fatally hurt. Archbishop Ryan had a narrow escape.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Mr. J. H. Athol Macdonald, Q.C., Lord Advocate of Scotland, has been appointed a Judge of the Court of Sessions. Mr. J. F. Robertson, Q.C., Solicitor-General for Scotland, will succeed Mr. Macdonald as Lord Advocate.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. for North-east Cork, writing to the Waterford branch of the National League, eulogised the resistance made by tenants to evictions, and urges them to "smash" the landlords and coercionsists.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Latest advices have been received from Calcutta in reference to the British Expeditionary force, which was despatched to the Agor Valley, on the northern frontier of the Punjab, for the purpose of punishing the Hazara tribes for the murder of two British officers. General MacQueen's column has occupied the enemy's stronghold at Thaima, which, however, was subsequently evacuated in order that the column might be enabled to join the British column crossing the Indus.

The Hazaras harassed the rear-guard of General MacQueen's force, and made a vigorous attack on the British. The progress of the expedition has received a check, and the advance will not be continued until the country has been reconnoitred.

THE REBELLION IN THE SOUDAN.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
A reconnaissance has been made from Suakin, and it disclosed the fact that the rebel Arabs in the vicinity of the town numbered fully 1500. An attack was made by the garrison upon the rebels, and there were numerous casualties on both sides.

MR. W. H. SMITH AT GLOUCESTER.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, delivered a speech at Gloucester last night, in the course of which he referred to the Fisheries dispute. He said he had reason to believe that after the Presidential election in America, the United States would conclude a just treaty with Canada. Mr. Smith also stated that her Majesty's Government had no intention of placing Bechuanaland under the control of the Cape Government.

THE ANTHRAX EXPERIMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE, Tuesday.
In connection with the anthrax experiments which are being carried out here, two of the drenched sheep are dead. An unvaccinated cow is very ill. All the vaccinated stock inoculated are still quite well.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday.
Such satisfactory progress has been made with the excavation of the Sale Canal that tenders will be invited this week for the last section. The total length of the canal when completed will be 14 miles, from the Thomson River to Foster-street, Sale. The work is part of Sir John Coode's scheme.

An inquiry was held by the Pilot Board to-day into the collision between the barque Innocent and the hopper barge Batman, on September 25. The board held that, under the circumstances, all parties were exempt from blame.

The Railway authorities have decided to accept the tender of Robinson Bros., Campbell, Sloan, and Co., for the construction of 25 engines, at £70,200. The tender for the construction of 15 passenger locomotive engines was let to the Phoenix Foundry Company, whose tender was £20 per engine more than that of Wright and Edwards, whose tender of £51,225 was rejected, although it was the lowest, because they declined to forego certain conditions which were not in the specifications in connection with the delivery of the engines.

The Hengist, from Liverpool, reports having encountered some very heavy weather during portions of the voyage. On several occasions the sea swept on board, once bursting in the fore-cabin doors, and at another time breaking in the cabin doors and starting the weather bulwarks. She sighted several vessels with indications that they had suffered similar heavy weather.

Ballarat mining returns for the quarter ending September 30 show an increase in the winnings, owing mainly to the improvement in the Star of the East. The dividends are a little more.

The attendance at the Exhibition to-day numbered 7804. Excellent orchestral concerts were given in the afternoon and evening, under the conductorship of Mr. Alberto Zelman.

At the quarterly meeting of the City Council to-day Alderman Benjamin was unanimously re-elected Mayor of Melbourne. At the Mayor's luncheon Mr. Daniel O'Connor, M.L.A., of Sydney, whose name was coupled with the name of the Mayor, was present.

A terribly sudden death occurred to-night at a boxing exhibition at Lilydale given by Slavin Brothers and Jack Hall. John Dallas, an old resident, who had taken a great interest in this sport, was boxing with a pupil named Harry Baker, when, after a few minutes, encounter, he was picked up and a moment afterwards fell heavily. He was taken up and immediately died after two or three gasps. The doctor says that a apoplexy caused death, and that the excitement was sufficient to induce it. They were only sparing lightly at the time. Dallas was about 60, and was a married man. Baker was arrested, but has been hailed out.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, Tuesday.

The examiner in navigation decided to examine the crews of the various steamers trading here for colour blindness. An examination was made to-day of the crew of the Leura. One man was found to be quite incapable of distinguishing colours.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADRIAN, Tuesday.

Motions were carried to-day to wind up the Crown and Smeaton Tin and the Great Gladstone Silver mining companies.

A Cabinet meeting this morning again considered the application of J. Milne and the Rev. D. G. Edwards for a grant of land on the River Murray, for the purpose of forming an irrigation colony. On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Public Works it was decided to grant to the applicants one-half of the land asked for, on the conditions they named, with the exception of one under which they would be enabled to lease land from 1900 to 5000 acres. By granting only half the land applied for the area between Chaffey Brothers' settlement and the proposed new colony will be left still in the hands of the State.

Mr. Charlton, the chess champion player, left for Melbourne to-day to take part in the chess congress. Four hundred passengers left by the cheap excursion train this morning for Melbourne.

THE DEATH OF SIR ANTHONY MUSGRAVE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, Tuesday.
The sudden death of Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE came as a great shock to the community, as notwithstanding the recent constitutional difficulty, his Excellency was much liked and esteemed by all who had an opportunity of knowing him. He had, of late, been in anything but robust health, but nothing serious was anticipated, and last evening he was, apparently, well, and in excellent spirits. He had been dressed for riding in the afternoon, and was only prevented from going out by heavy rain. During the day he had been about the grounds, and seemed to be more than usually cheerful. On the previous day he attended church as usual, and on Saturday he had been out for a morning ride. A social dinner party had been arranged to take place at Government House to-day, and this was a matter which he yesterday discussed and looked forward to with considerable interest. His Excellency was dressing for dinner, and shortly before 7 he was seized with such intense pains in the stomach that he fell back completely prostrated, and it was at once seen that the case was serious. He was immediately despatched for Dr. Lockhart Gibson, who attended without delay and proceeded to administer what remedies he considered necessary to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate gentleman. So acute were these that he several times fainted from excess of pain. A messenger had been sent for Dr. Thomson, the Governor's medical attendant, who, on his arrival, at once saw that the case was a serious one, his Excellency very soon falling into a condition of thorough collapse. Still it was not thought his end was so near. Sir Anthony fainted a number of times during the evening, and as night wore on his symptoms showed no signs of improvement. Dr. Cannon had also been sent for, and the medical gentlemen did all that scientific knowledge could suggest, but without avail, for at a quarter-past 12 this morning Sir ANTHONY expired in the presence of the medical men and Lady Musgrave. The actual cause of death is not known, but the medical opinion is that it was strangulation of the bowels, which caused syncope.

All the flags in the city and on the shipping have been flying at half-mast throughout the day, and most places of business were partially closed. The funeral procession will be formed at Government House at half-past 10 to-morrow morning, and proceed to St. John's Church, where the first part of the burial service will be read. The procession will then be re-formed and proceed to Toowong Cemetery, where Sir Anthony's remains will be interred close to the last resting-place of the late Governor Blackall.

When the Assembly met this afternoon the Premier announced in feeling terms the death of the Governor. He said:—"The sudden death of one who has always been so well liked and so well appreciated in this country must have caused a sensation of a most painful character, and it is, I am sure, felt as much by the members of this House as by any other members of the community. I do not think this a proper time for me to make a speech on the subject of our late Governor. He enjoyed universal respect, and I am sure the loss of the people of this colony, and those who knew him best, were those who loved him most. I think we should show as much respect as possible to the memory of the deceased gentleman, and we cannot do better than by adjourning our business for to-day."

Sir Samuel Griffith also spoke briefly in terms of high eulogium of the late Governor. The House adjourned. The members of the Assembly then proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber, where Sir Arthur Palmer, who holds a commission as Administrator of the Government in the

COUNTRY NEWS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

BOURE

of shearers are daily
the banks in cashing cheques
is very little of the custom

[illegible]

EMMAVILLE.—The rain set in to-day, with evening
 FORBES.—An inch of rain fell yesterday, & turned exceedingly cold. The
 GILGANDER.—A 16 hours' steady rain, yesterday
 GRAFTON.—The weather is scarce in the district
 The rain. The fat cattle

has visited the Clarence Hotel in the works in progress such a splendid river scene there is a great future for New England districts. Umba on the "Hawaiian Islands" farming land has been by the flood, but only now

GUNDAGAI
at the Gundagai Lands
September amounted to £1
as to whether rabbits had
definitely set at rest, for the
Native Dog Creek, Na
is fine but cool. On Su

and to-day there was a splendid snowfall. It was an immense deal of good. On the thermometer, the temperature was 25 degrees below zero.

ing in the railway de-
e in the council-chamber
good attendance. The p
of a financial character, and
in, the committee are abl
aired, and the treasurer re
pay all claims and have a
recorded to the chairman ('

who spoke in very high terms of the service rendered by the various sub-committees, and the report was passed to the treasurer.

MANDURAM
of rain fell yesterday.

at the local lands office for 1918. The total for the year is \$11,371.

MURRURUNDI
dily yesterday and last m
ts, making a total of 422 p

NARRABE
ed John Waddell was to

and £10 on a second charred
Edgeroi Run, Gordon. The
is believed that the fires
having refused Waddell
are burnt 2000 acres of g
roomed house, and a hut.

has evidently broken. 21 p.m.
is still raining, with even
is heavy up the river.

NEWCASTLE
Abtton Police Court to-d

l, under 21 years of age.
the arrest of the prison
of the girl's father. On
te of marriage of the s
h April last by G. Presto
Chubb. The father

Church. The father of the girl's parents then she paid a visit to a page of the occasion to get her parents, who knew no father gave the husband. The court was de-

ORANGE
called by the Mayor was held
to receive the report of
Works on the railway sta
Mr. James Dalton, sec

SILVERTON

TAMWORTH

<http://nla.>

and 115 points

be a blanket was seen in the water. One of the children narrowly escaped at the time, and in the backwash of the rail, and narrowly escaped the fate of its mother.

ov.au/nla.news-page1

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS AND MAP FOR OCTOBER 9, 1888.

[illegible]

Glenn Ina's	r	- 41:35
Gonzalez	g	49:30
Grafton...	y	8:48 -34
Grimmer...	g	56:51 -10
Gunigum...	c	78:65 -22
Hill End...	b	- - -05
Inverell...	p	67:43 -09
Jones...	g	64:29 -10
Limore...	p	73:05 -21
Maitland...	p	60:51 -13
Mann...	r	41:35 -25
Marsden...	b	62:41 -10
Merindah...	b	- - -0
Melton...	b	35:59 -09
Mitford...	c	62:43 -14
Morse...	t	60:40
Murphy...	p	57:43 -18

3 P.M. OBSERVATIONS.
 Bahrnett, S.E., cloudy; 57°; Walgett, S.W.E., dull, 60°;
 Clarence, south, dull, 58°; Denham, S.W., fine, 53°; Dubbo,
 S.W., fine, 53°; Deminghill, S.W., fine, 68°; New
 north, N., clear, 60°; Gonibarr, strong S.E., dull, 60°; New
 castle, E., cloudy, 57°; Sydney, S.E., dull, 60°.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER 10.
 Sun rises at 5.27, sets at 6.50; Moon, 9.10 a.m., 11.4 p.m.
 Mercury, 6.37 a.m., 8.10 p.m.; Venus, 6.33 a.m., 8.35 p.m.; Mars,
 11.16 a.m., 1.48 p.m.; Jupiter, 1.30 a.m., 3.20 p.m.; Saturn, 8.5
 a.m., 1.21 p.m.; Neptune, 10th, full moon, 29th.
 High water at Fort Denison, 11.30 a.m., 11.49 p.m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

MR. G. C. THOS. CONGREVE

[illegible]

SYNOPSIS.
Western Australia.—Cloudy, with N.W. winds.
South Australia.—Generally fine pleasant weather, light N.E. winds.
Victoria and Straits.—Fine, clear, and cool; moderate easterly winds.
Tasmania.—Fine, with light and variable winds.
New South Wales.—More or less heavy rain or snow, whole eastern division; fine in south.
Queensland.—More or less cloudy on coast; clear inland.
Central and North Australia.—Fine, with light clouds S.E. winds.
New Zealand.—Fine, with strong S. to S.W. winds.
Forecast.—New South Wales: Unsettled, with weather showers on the coast; winds N.W. to S.E.; inland, fine employed. At the Wheel Australia Mine rich w

been struck off, thick in the new face, bearing we the whole Australia No. 2 shaft the lode is rapidly increasing in richness. At Wheel Herbert they have got surfacing, and ground sluicing will be shortly put in. At Wheel Edith the alluvial and micaceous are increasing in richness. At E. W. Bathurst's the *viz.*, Freehold and Partridge's Reef a rich lode has been discovered. It is increasing in thickness, and being rapidly raised.

—

MANAGERS' REPORTS.

Webb's South Extended Silver-mining Company, Limited, September.—Have driven crosscut off, east for the country is working much better. We have not yet struck the reef, but are under for a width of 30.

The Sunny Corner Silver-mining Company, Limited, of Three Pacific furnaces have run full since the following material was received:

109 tons lat matte,	56 tons 2nd matte,	35 tons roaster mineral,	91 tons raw tailings,
2 tons gross iron, 33 dust, and	296 tons probert slag;	total, 8517 tons.	

Assay.—Value of product for week ending June 10, \$10,000; cost, \$10,000. The furnace has been already reported Week's work.—All the furnaces slight have done good work; the better roasted are now coming into use. No. 10erator is shut down for repairs. Successful results have obtained in the experimental roasting. The gas from the furnace will be burnt next week. Other work has gone on as usual.

Mine.—Eastern crosscut in No. 2 level driven 8ft. sin. in and mixed with black mineral and boulders of quartzite from north drive in No. 2 level driven 75 ft., total distance 83 ft.; south drive driven 3 ft., total distance 86 ft. from crosscut in big lode. 29 ft. Contractors in No. 2 level sunk lift, total depth 82 ft., and the lode still looks like eastern crosscut in shaft at north end drive 25 ft. through the lode eye. Have one small crosscut in No. 2 level for hauling the ore. Ore is mostly white, some greenish. The kins for week have been principally from No. 2 level, eastern and western blocks.

Baker's Creek South Gold-mining Company.
2.—The outcrop of the Baker's Creek reef undoubtedly extends through the whole section, but has been traced only about 100 yds. westward. It is a very low reef, and in view, a search on a lower level for what is known as the "red vein," or the one from which the rich crushings are taken.

The Terrible Dick Silver-mining Company, Limited, &c.,
October. - Main shaft still showing no signs of
betterment. In respect the same shows are being saved.
Lower main drive in 140 ft. still showing fine.
72 is down 50 ft., and during the week we have come up
about 10 ft. The same shows are being saved.

[illegible]

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

MARSHALL'S "Tonic Nerve"

is now Universally Acknowledged to be a Wonderful Remedy for Nerve and General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Tortured Liver, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Ache, Headache, Lassitude, Impaired Nutrition, Neuritis, Chondria, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Female Irregularities, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Vital Alcoholic Craving, Premature Decline, Impoverished Blood, Impaired Sight and Memory, Consumption in its early stages of Youthful Indiscretions, Mania, and all diseases credit the system, proceed from the weakness of the Nervous System, and speedily afford relief, whilst a course effects a permanent cure. Innumerable instances emphatically testify to the

the statement. Thousands of testimonials invite the ad-
test is for themselves.

EACH DROP IS WORTH A DROP OF GOLD

There is no remedy like Marshall's Tonic Nerve for
Complaints. Every female should have a bottle ready
because for irregularities, &c., it surpasses all others.
The nervous system is the mainpring of human vigour and
regularity, so where there is a complicated organism in danger
of derangement.

MARSHALL'S TONIC *NEURINE*

acts with a precision and curative effect like the day
appearing the shades of night. The whole organic system
depends upon the nerves for its streams of electric force
superadded and sustained by the vitality of the Viakner. The
energy of the energy of youth, appearance and
condition follow. The skin becomes bright and clear, and the

dis ease is made manner by the glorious sun of health. The
of restored patients every where gladly support the
truth of these assertions, and one trial will render certain
the fact.

—

MARSHALL'S TONIC NERVEINE
is sold by all chemists and storekeepers, and is PRE-
PARED ONLY BY MARSHALL BROTHERS,
Authors of "The Tonic system and its Value in Treating
Disease."

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES. LONDON, ENGLAND.

N.B.—BEWARE OF DISHONEST IMITATIONS

Purchasers must insist upon saving the genuine article,
and not allow a dangerous substitute to be foisted
upon them for the sake of the vendor's extra profit.

Trade Mark - "Tonic Nerve."

CATARRH, COUGHS, HOARSE

THE FINEST REMEDY
for
COUGHS, COLDS, &c.,
is
CONGREVE'S RALAAMIC ELIXIR.

In bottles is 1jd, 2s 6d, 4s 6d, and 11s
Prepared by G. T. CONGREVE, Corns Lodge Peckh
London, and
Sold by all the best medicine houses
in the colonies.

CONSUMPTION
 and its
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.
 showing
 that
DIREFUL DISEASE
 to be
CURABLE
 in
 all
 ITS STAGES;
 with
OBSERVATIONS
 on
ASTHMAL
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, &c.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
are universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Headache, Dizziness, and Browsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurry and Itch of the Liver, Gravel, and all the Disorders of the Urinary Nerves and Straining Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of Beecham's Pills, and be convinced to be true.

WITH A GUINEA A BOX.
For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses will cure all the Disorders of the Female System, such as Pain in the Loins, Whites, &c. &c. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction of the Menstrual Course, or for restoring the disturbed action of the Female System to its natural state. The directions given with each box, will assist and restore female health in every case.

Medical, Chemicals, etc.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—This is a well-known and valuable remedy for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels, and is especially useful in cases of indigestion, flatulence, and constipation. It is a powerful antispasmodic, and is also a good remedy for the treatment of cholera, and is highly recommended by the medical profession. It is a valuable remedy for the treatment of all the ailments of the stomach and bowels, and is especially useful in cases of indigestion, flatulence, and constipation. It is a powerful antispasmodic, and is also a good remedy for the treatment of cholera, and is highly recommended by the medical profession.

One of the chief uses of SACHARIN will be in the enrichment of the diet of those persons who are forbidden the use of sugar and who will not be able to get the necessary amount of sugar in the various articles of diet formerly denied them. It is particularly applicable to those suffering from diabetes, gout, rheumatism, obesity, and liver complaints, or any form of disease in which the use of sugar is objectionable. It causes no fermentation or acidity, as sugar often does, since it is non-fermenting and antiseptic—characteristics of very great importance.

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ELLIOTT BROTHERS, Limited,
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP.
FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP,
FOR SKIN DISEASES.

W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark, London.

A never-failing specific for NERVALGIA, commented on in the leading article in the LANCET in reference to cases tried by such eminent medical men as Sydney Ringer, M.D., William Murrell, M.D., G. F. C. Baker, Esq., Ophthalmic Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, &c., &c., in dealing with the numerous cases of the above failing—seems invariably afforded by TONGA in the treatment of all most serious cases of NERVALGIA.

This marvellous medicine, and other analgesics, produces its specific action on the NERVES without giving rise to any derangement of the digestive or other organs.

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SS wanted, one d
urban-termer Victor

a respectable Woman COOK, Apply L.
 a White Horse Hotel, George-street.
 D, General SERVANT, with or without wash-
 ing wages. Cleaveland, Devonshire-st.,
 D, a good General SERVANT. Apply, at
 No. 1 Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, Emmer-street.
 D, a MAN to do some whitewashing. Apply
 to a cooper, a long-street.
 D, at once, young GIRL to assist with house
 sewing. Butcher's House, W. Somerset-st.,
 D, good WALTER, able to mark bills, Apply
 Stewart, Bevil-port, Guild.
 D, young General SERVANT, small family,
 22, Victoria-st., South, Dublin-street.
 D, smart LAD, for hotel. Look after horse,
 wash, &c. Dublin Tavern, Dublin-street.
 D, GIRL, to assist and maid children, good
 190, Pitt-street, Bedford, next to Lonsdale.
 D, a good General SERVANT, who can do
 everything. Apply 12, 23, street.
 D, first-class IRONERS and useful IRONS,
 Steam Laundry, Crown and Stanley streets,
 D, respectable General SERVANT; young
 Apply 13, 13, street.
 D, useful GIRL, small family; no washing.
 Ann Office, 7, 6, Crown-st., of Clarendon.
 D, steady single housemaid, long engaged
 for wages. 10, 11, Wyndham-street, N. 10, 11,
 D, strong LAD to carry up parcels, be useful,
 shop. 116, Market and Castle-gate streets.
 D, respectable General SERVANT. Apply
 12, 12, 12, street, Dublin-street.
 A competent HOUSEMAID, The Mansion,
 14, Baywater-road, Dublin-street.
 D, a respectable WOMAN to assist in house-
 work. No. 10, Emmer-street, Dublin-street.
 D, a General SERVANT; good wages, re-
 verses. 14, Castle-gate-street, Dublin-street.
 D, a thoroughly good, Children's Maid and
 a woman. Mrs. Ficker, 6, 6, street, Summer
 Hill.
 D, a smart LAD. Callan's Agency, Summer
 Hill.
 D, a BOY used to horses. Apply, after 10,
 to Mr. J. C. Webb, Bank-street.
 D, a House and Parlour MAID. Boyne, Hild,
 Hill, Balhurst and Elizabeth sts. Refs. required.
 D, immediately, clean GIRL for housework.
 Kensington, 10, 10, street.
 D, a respectable GIRL to be useful, there in
 Apply 20, Bank-street, Surrey Hill.
 D, a respectable Girl, as General HELP.
 No. 4, Rupert-street, Dublin-street.
 D, a General SERVANT, 223, Elizabeth-
 street, near Clontarf-street, with references.
 D, a young respectable GIRL, 33, Bay-
 street, Clontarf.
 D, a General SERVANT, must be able to
 no washing. 33, Bay-street, Clontarf.
 D, MRS. to sell Berlin boots. Apply Sports-
 men's Hotel, Dublin-street.
 D, a BOY, T. Webb, Central Trading
 Depot, 34, George-street.
 D, Licensed DRAINER, to examine W.C.,
 &c. to Golden-hill, near Henry Hill's.
 D, an elderly WOMAN, comfortable house,
 63, Church-street, Newtown.
 D, FIREMAN for abetting and general
 labour. Campbell-street, near Henry Hill's.
 D, Plasterer's LABOURER, Rochester,
 Kingston, near Cleveland-street, 3 a.m.
 D, General SERVANT, where Housemaid

), Married COUPLE
at place indispensable.

1, a young Woman as General SERVANT, Ap-
 pointed to wait on the family. All about the
 2, a General SERVANT, small family,
 3, a Chinese COOK, cleave hand.
 4, a Chinese COOK. Ellmore, 53, Phillips
 street, City.
 5, Married Couple, Cook and Landlady,
 10, 10, this day, Mr. Donnelly, 18, Crescent
 6, smart young GHI, as last housework and
 7, the third boy, Albert, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,
 8, a GIRL, used to children and make her-
 9, self useful. 145, William-street.
 10, GHI, do all the housework, small fam-
 11, 11, children, referred to. 11, George-street.
 12, respectable young MAN to mark billings,
 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13,
 14, HANDBY for parceling and labelling Ex-
 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15,
 16, 2, sober MEN, to drive town drays. 124,
 17, Glee-street, Glee.
 18, good General SERVANT for Five Dock;
 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19,
 20, a small BOY, used to a horse, 23, Booth-
 21, street, Annandale.
 22, young Woman as WAITRESS, Appli-
 23, 23, 23, 23, 23, 23, 23, 23, 23, 23, 23, 23, 23,
 24, a good General SERVANT, Agri-
 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25,
 26, a, at Mascotte, Botany-arc, Moore Park.
 27, a, at Mascotte, Botany-arc, Moore Park.
 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28,
 29, young General SERVANT, Lapid,
 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30,
 31, a General SERVANT, German preferred,
 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32,
 33, a thorough House and Parcel man, M.
 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34,
 35, Mrs. R. Frankel, 57, Darlinghurst-street.
 36, useful LAD, Flavia, Ballard-avenue,
 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37,
 38, young COOK and Landlady, Flavia,
 39, 39, 39, 39, 39, 39, 39, 39, 39, 39, 39, 39, 39,
 40, middle-aged Woman as General SERVANT,
 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41,
 42, a good HOODMAN: bring tools, Jak
 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43, 43,
 44, a young of Kent and Kent street.
 45, 45, 45, 45, 45, 45, 45, 45, 45, 45, 45, 45, 45,
 46, young GIRL to assist in housework.
 47, 47, 47, 47, 47, 47, 47, 47, 47, 47, 47, 47, 47,
 48, two smart LADS for hawking, able to
 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49,
 50, good young Woman as General SERVANT,
 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51,
 52, and kept refs. Custom House Hill, Maryvale,
 53, a respectable Girl as General SERVANT,
 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54,
 55, 38, Fox-cast-street, Nurey Hills.
 56, 56, 56, 56, 56, 56, 56, 56, 56, 56, 56, 56, 56,
 57, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 58, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 59, O, GIRL for pantry-work, and to serve in
 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60,
 61, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61,
 62, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 63, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 64, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 65, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 66, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 67, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 68, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 69, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 70, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 71, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 72, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 73, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 74, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 75, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 76, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
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 81, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 82, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 83, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 84, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
 85, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a,
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